THE FEUARDENT LIBEL SUIT. PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

THE COUNSEL CONSUMING AS MUCH TIME AS THE WITNESSES.

Owing to the non-appearance of John A. Cowery, one of the jurors in the Feuardent-Di Cosnola ibel sult, now pending in the United States Circuit Court ore Judge Shipman, proceedings were not resumed terday until after 12 o'clock. Attorneys, counsel, contestants and a number of spectators were on hand.

Among these last were Henry G. Marquand, one of the

Museum trustees. The plaintiff put on the stand Alexander Duncan Savage, who testified that he was employed at the Museum between June 1879 and November 1881-in what sapacity did not appear. His testimony before recess was abbreviated by an animated and interesting tilt between Messrs. Choate and Bangs over a paragraph in Doell's book going in as evidence. Mr. Bangs read a statement in General di Cesnola's "Cyprus" to the effect that Doell had made and published a catalogue of his discoveries, and still another relating how Mr. Doell had been sent to Cyprus, while the digging was in progress, by the St. Petersburg Museum especially to make that catalogue. Doell's book was then produced in the original German, accompanied by a translation.
It is a book of seventy-five pages, with twenty pages of illustrations. Mr. Bangs then offered in evidence paragraph 28 of this publication. It referred to statue No. 157, described by General di Cesnola as probably of Venus. Mr. Choate said that he had no objection to the whole book going in to be used freely by both sides, but he objected to the plaintiff using a portion and then resisting the use by the defence of a different portion. To the stipulation implied Mr. Bangs would not agree, and the stipulation implied Mr. Bangs would not agree, and the paragraph was ruled out by Judge Shipman. There-upon Mr. Choate renewed his offer, but Mr. Bangs said he did not want to use a book which the Court stigmatized as unreliable. Nevertheless, Mr. Bang, pressed his point, and read from General di Cesucla's report to the Investigating Committee that "this work of Mr. Doell was one of the earliest publications touching my discovwas one of the earliest publications todening my discoveries in Cyprus, and his autographs were made exclusively from photographs, which I took myself in Cyprus and gave him. The autographs are of course less trustworthy than the photographs, and from neglect of faint lines are sure to mislead inexperienced persons." Mr. Banga argued that as General di Cesnola pointed out the book's discrepancies, and as these related only to the pictures, it must be taken for granted that he indersed the remainder of the book. Mr. Choate contended that this was not the case, and Judge Shipman again pronounced an adverse ruling, saying that it was competent, he supposed, to prove that the work was a standard authority, but it was not yet so proved.

DISCUSSING THE PARAGRAPH FROM DOELL'S BOOK. Mr. Oudin, the plaintiff's attorney, then sought to establish its character, through the witness, Mr. Savage, who testified that General di Cesnola had consulted the copy in the Museum library. This not being considered a sufficient indorsement of its standing as an authority, the plaintiffs returned to the attack and asked the witness what he knew of the book as an authority, and he answered by detailing the story of Mr. Doell's pilgrimage to Cyprus. The examination then preceded: Mr. Ondin—Have you read other books reterring to Mr. Doell's book!
The witness—Yes.
Mr. Oudin—How do they treat it!
Mr. Choate—I object to that. They speak for themselves

Solves.

Mr. Oudin—How do archaeologists regard it !

Mr. Choate—I object. Is he one !

Mr. Oudin—Yes.—Have you made archaeology a study !

The witness—Yes.

Mr. Oudin—How do you regard Doell's book!

The witness—As an excellent authority.

Mr. Bangs then offered the paragraph again. It was

excluded, and Mr. Choate renewed his proposition. This was declined, and the witness, in answer to questions, said he was an archæologist, because he had studied archæology since 1878, and was author, or part author, of various hand-books and guide-books used at the Museum. He had written nothing else, except a let ter to The Times regarding the present controversy. He ild not name any books or living archeologists that spoke of Doell's book as a standard authority. He did

not know Doell's age.

After further sparring the paragraph was admitted on the score that the book was a recognized authority. Mr. Choate asked that the latter phrase be entered on the

record, and Judge Shipman agreed.

Mr. Choate—I am satisfied then.
Mr. Bangs—I am not, and never will be satisfied with
what Mr. Choate is satisfied with when he is counsel on
the other side. [Laughter.]
Mr. Bangs proceeded to argue that the paragraph

should be admitted as such and independently of the book, because it was material evidence bearing on the statement of General di Cesnola's "Cyprus." Judge Shipman repeated his former ruling, and an exception was noted by the plaintiff. Various other paragraphs were then put in evidence from the same volume. SEVERAL WITNESSES AND DEPOSITIONS.

After recess Henry W. Troy was put on the stand. The further examination and the cross-examination of Mr. Savage were suspended until a future stage of the case. Mr. Troy testified that he was a draughtsman and that in the summer of 1880 he made the drawings from which were made the cuts that illustrated Mr. Feuardent's article in The Art Analeur, where the charges against the collector were first presented. Mr. Choste objected to further examination and the cross-examination of Mr. Savage were suspended until a fature stage of the case.

Mr. Troy testified that he was a draughtsman, and that collector were first presented. Mr. Choate objected to the introduction of testimony by the witness as to condi-

the introduction of testimony by the witness as to condition of statue No. 157 after March, 1881, as it is not pretended that any change was made after that. The plaintiff averred that such a pretence was made.

Mr. Choate—Then you wish to show a progressive growth of the mirror.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Troy's testimony various depositions were read that had been made by Charles of the British Museum. Mr. Newton is keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum and Mr. Poole of the ancient coins. The testimony, which was taken by a commissioner, was entirely of an expect character and set forth the technical difference between restorations and repairs, and the customs and usages regarding them in the British Museum and in Continental nuseums. According to Mr. Newton, to restore is to replace missing portions of an ancient work of art by the best imitation possible, such restorations being made when there is a positive knowledge of the design of the absent members; and to repair is to unite fragments where there is sure evidence or their previous union. During the reading of these depositions some objections were made to questions asked and during one of the discassions Mr. Hangs assumed that Mr. Choate would make no objection to what Mr. Choate would object.

Mr. Choate—You have left me out.

of art by the best imitation possible, such restorations being made when there is a positive knowledge of the design of the absent members; and to repair is to unite fragments where there is sure evidence their previous union. During the reading of these depositions some objections were made to questions asked possible their previous union. During the reading of these depositions some objections were made to questions asked and during one of the discussions Mr. Hangs assumed that Mr. Choate would make no objection to what Mr. Choate would make no objection to what Mr. Choate would make no objection to what Mr. Choate would make mo objection to what Mr. Choate would not object.

Mr. Choate—You have left me out.

Mr. Choate—You have left me out.

Mr. Choate—I wouldn't object if you left me out with her.

Peedor Gelhan was then called for the plaintiff. Mr. Gelhan is a German and a cabinet-maker by profession. It to the Csenola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities while the depths of pathos when he appeals finally to the court of the Csenola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities while the collection of Cypriote Antiquities when the adjustic while the action in the fact that he did not seed the Csenola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities who understand many of the questions pat to him by Mr. Bangs, united to make his evidence all but unintellighted to make his evidence all but the Venus out of the case as you.

Mr. Choate—I wouldn't object if you left me out with her.

Peodor Gelhan was then called for the plaintiff. Mr. Gelhan is a German and a cabinet-maker by profession. He testified that in 1874 he was engaged by Russeil Bturges to make certain repairs and restorations is the Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities which had then been recently purchased by the Museum. Mr. Gellan's strong accent, and the fact that he did not seem to understand many of the questions put to bim by Mr. Bangs, united to make his evidence all but unintelligible to those in the court-room. Mr. Choate breught a chair to one side of him and sat down and Mr. Stickney stood up beside him on the other. Mr. Gelhan was questioned at much length by Mr. Bangs regarding his work on the various statues and heads of the collection, and replied that he had used a saw, chief and other tools, and had employed give, plaster, stone and a wash in the process of repair and restoration. Hinstrations of the large pieces in controversy were then shown him, and he repeated substantially the story in regard to them which Mr. Hutchings detailed several days not an anti-wich was then given in detail in The Friphune. Mr. Contains direct examination was not concluded.

The case will be resumed to day at 11 a. m. tamination was not concluded.

The case will be resumed to-day at 11 a. m.

CIVIL NOTES. Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, handed down a decision yesterday in the suit of James D. Fish, as receiver of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, against James M. Freeman, to foreclose a mortgage for \$120,000 executed by the defendant's close a mortgage for \$120,000 executed by the defendant's father, the late Pliny Freeman, president of the Globe Mutual Insurance Company from 1864 to February 27, 1870, at which time it went into the hands of a receiver. The mortgage was made as security for a bond executed to make up a deficiency in the company's assets in 1873, the transaction being entered in the books as a loan to the mortgageor. Justice Denohue gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

In the habeas corpus case of John Doyle, who applained that his son, John J. Doyle, was restrained of his liberty in the Marine Corps of the United States steamship Vandalia, having entered the Marine Corps service in August, 1882, when he was a minor, without the ent of his parents, Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday dismissed the writ. The Judge decided that while the Marine Corps was in many respects an intermediate service between the Ariny and the Navy, it was nevertheless under the rules of the Navy, according to which a minor over eighteen years old could enlist without the consent of his parents. Young Doyle was a little over nineteen years old when he enlisted in the Marine Corps.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows:

the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows:
No. 100—Max Schott, appellant, agt, Joseph L. Hudson,
assignee, etc., and others; and No. 101—Joseph P. Leroux
and others, appellants, agt, Joseph L. Hudson, assignee, etc.,
and others. Argument concluded:
No. 95—The Innabidants of the Township of Bernarda, N. J.,
appellant, agt, George N. Siebbins, executor, etc.; and No. 97—The Inhabidants of the Township of Bernarda, N. J.,
appellant, agt, Thomas H. Morrison, and others. Argument begun.

COURT CALENDARS-NOVEMBER 8. SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Before Larremore, J.-

SUPERME COURT-CHICUIT-PART I .- Adjourned until Mon-SUPREME COURT—CHICUT—FART I.—Adjourned until Menday,

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Barrets, I.—Nos. 1279, 779, 1028, 270, 1057, 1143, 1077, 1078, 1079, 841,
1278, 638, 1549, 1322, 1202, 1157, 1284, 1007, 1814, 1325, 717,
1091, 1074, 1085, 652.

SUPREME COURT—CHICUT—PART III.—Before Van Vorst,
J.—Nos. 2010, 474, 874, 1298, 561, 473, 1729, 1699, 1619, 643,
1101, 1063, 653, 332, 2092, 1162, 2120, 126, 1571 888, 869,
1100, 2121, 1801, 183.

SURBOGATE'S COURT.—Before Rollins, S.—Motion calendar,
11 a. m. Will of Frederick Grote, 2 p. m.
SUPREME COURT—FRIGAL TERM—Before Ingraham, J.—
Nos. 20, 68, 78, 82, 108, 7, 101.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.,
Freedman and O'Gorman, J.J.—Nos. 4, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

SUPREMOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Trusk, J.—
Nos. 571, 221, 922, 737, 563, 360, 505, 605, 554, 217, 1095,
1111, 1137, 1158, 1164, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1043, 1044, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1043, 1044, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1043, 1044, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
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1206, 1043, 1044, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1040, 1048, 1048, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1040, 1048, 1048, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1040, 1048, 1048, 1048, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1040, 1048, 1048, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1040, 1048, 1048, 1048, 1178, 1191, 1047, 1048, 866, 1204,
1206, 1040, 1040, 1048,

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Beach, J.—Nos. 1, 3, 15, 16, 17, 18. , 17, 18.

COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART L—Before McAdam, J.—

Court—TRIAL TERM—PART L—Before McAdam, J.—

2, 520, 510, 1470, 483, 8, 500, 465, 789, 550, 551, 559,

COURT-TSIAL TERM-PART II.-Refore Hall, J.-Nos. 9, 101, 108, 111, 122, 570, 1289, 127, 1101, 539, 1374, 1, 105. CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III.-Before Hyatt, J.-423, 453, 470, 922, 425, 70, 448, 95, 458, 459, 424, 46, 98,

THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE MILLER-HATCH PARTY DEFEATED IN THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 7 .- The annual secting of the stockholders of the Iron Steamboat Company, of New-York, which was incorporated in New-Jersey, was held to-day in Central Hotel. N. G. Miller. president of the company, Rufus Hatch, vice-president, and several other large stockholders were present. E. V. Loew was elected chairman before noon, but Mr. Miller objected to the selection on the ground that it had been made before the hour for which the meeting had been called. It was finally decided to elect a new chairman. Rudolph Keppler was selected to fill the position, and three inspectors of election were appointed after another spirited disenssion. There were two tickets in the field for Board of Directors. The ticket favored by President Miller and Rufus Hatch was as follows: N. G. Miller, Rufus Hatch, Andrew R. Culver, A. C. Washington, Amedee Vatable, Erastus Wiman, Charles Duggin, Rudolph Keppler, A. R. Whitney, William M. Earle, Charles E. Quincey, Jacob P. Medy and William Heath.

Ex-County Clerk Loew headed the opposition, this ticket being as follows: Amedee Vatable, George F. Baker. Lewis May, Samuel Carpenter, Erasias Wiman, John Hooper, Charles E. Loew, E. S. Ballin, Ernst Thalmann, L. C. Wachner, F. L. Mathez, jr., J. H. Coffin and W. H. Wolverton. For inspectors of election: Malcom R. Law-rence, Isaac L. Gensler, Edward Selleck.

When the polls were declared opened Mr. Loew, who stood at the head of the line of veters, produced a large package of proxies and began voting them. The company has 20,000 shares of the face value of \$100 each. Mr. Loew's party voted upon 10,163 shares. Several of the proxies held by him were challenged by the opposition, which held proxics for the same shares. In one case each party held a proxy for 250 shares, both drawn by the same stockholder and both dated to-day. the same stockholder and both dated to-day. They were thrown out by the inspectors. In the other cases the proxies held by Mr. Loew bore later dates than those held by the opposition. The Miller-Hatch party cast 8,174 votes, making the total vote cast 18,337, against 5,061 cast at the election last year. The Miller-Hatch party were greatly surprised at their defeat, as no notice had been given in the cases where proxies had been revoked by new proxies of a later date. Mr. Hatch toked with Mr. Loew were his "saccessful introduction of Tammany Hall tactics had our little election to-day," and told him to "look out next year." The Miller-Hatch party claimed that the successful these was "run" in the interest of the Iron Pier Company.

UISITING COREANS AND THEIR PLANS.

Min Yong Ik, the Envoy from Corea, and several members of his suite, are at the Victoria Hotel, where they will remain until about November 10, when they will sail by the Trenton for Corea. They will occupy the admiral's cabin, which was tendered them by the President. Part of the company, including the Vice-Minister, who was somewhat till, the Chinese and Japancse interpreters and three attachés, in charge of Per-cival Lowell, left Washington on October 16, for Corea, via San Francisco. One of the Coreans, Yu Kil Chan, will go to Salem, Mass., and pursue his studies in charge of Professor Edward S. Morse, formerly of Tokio, Japan. This young man has already adopted American dress and has taught himself the alphabet. Ensign Faulk, who is nowth guide of the party, will go with the party to force, where he will reside as the naval attache of the egation.

legation.

The Coreans will not make any formal visits nor receive formal courtesies during their stay in this city,
as they desire quiet and are busy in buying articles to take
home as mementos. They spent yesterday in shopping,
and purchased blankers, tobacco, etc. They are nown
interested in the museum which they purpose to establish
at Saoul, their capital, to exhibit samples of American
merchandise with catalogues, etc. Merchants are invited
to send samples to their agend, H. Sneimage, Shanghai.
They are especially anxious to introduce agricultural
and mixing implements. The Coreins are now working
eight good names. Those here will carry with them a

BARBARA FREITCHIL'S CLOCK.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The little clock that M. B. Curtis used in the

The little clock that M. B. Curtis used in the last act of "Sam't of Poson," and which he nightly gave to Mrs. Indicated, the needy firshwoman of the play, which the explanation that when one hand pointed to 12, the other to 10, and itstruck 2, it was then exactly twenty minutes past 7, was stoken from the property-room of the theatre at Lamasster on Fraday night, and Mr. Curtis offered 820 reward for its return.

"It looked like a cheap, no-account thing," said Mr. Curtis to a frees reporter, who not him at the irroad Street Depot as he was going through to Newark, "and I imagine is may have been taken by a couple of beys who were helping my property man, and who stole it, hot because they thought it was of any value, but in a pure spirit of miscalef. It was a small cignt-day macanne, such as you conlideny brand new for \$1.0,1 guess, and it had its face broken, was pendulumless and had a hole through the back. To look at it you wouldn't think it worth carrying away, but my property man had instructions to guard it as carefully as he does the forty-turce pieces or sold sliver we used in our jeweily store scene in the first act. You will understand my interest in the matter when I tell you that the clock was owned by the ecclebrated Barbura Freitenic, and came from her now the sold as when how scene in the list act. 100 km anderstain by morest in the matter when I tell you that the clock was owned by the celebrated Sarbara Freiteide, and came from her now historic house in Fredericktown. On the eventral day when Barbara succeeded in immortalizing herself the little clock was standing on a mantel, striking the hour very possibly, when a solider's builet went through it, carried away the pendulum and left its hands fixed at 10 o'clock, where they have been kept ever since. Bacaman itea first owned the clock, but gave it to John W. Nortos, manager of the Grand Opera House at St. Louis, who made me a present of it three years ago. I carried it carefully packed away in a padded box, and was going to give it after this season to the Smithsonian institute, at Washington. But it's gone. I wouldn't take \$1,000 cass for it. An \$1,001 k it cance to think the matter over, I wouldn't be surpained to learn that the third is the same secondere who robbed Khea of the watch the Carrave her.

At this moment George W. Curris, brother of the comedian, came up smiling and handed M. B. a telegram, which he read.

man, came up sharms which he read.

"By Jove" he exclaimed, "They've found it. The nameger at Lancaster telegraphs me that he's got it, so I won't have to get a new clock for my engagement at the Arch Street Theatre next week."

NEEDS OF THE BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

WHAT COMMODORE SICARD REPORTS AND SUG-

GESTS. Washington, Nov. 7 .- Commodore Sicard Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, in his annual report, submits estimates for the fiscal year ans annual report, submits estimates for the instal year ending June 30, 1885, amounting to \$2,710,671. Of this amount \$1.073,000 will be needed to supply the ord-nance outfits of the monitors Puritan. Terror, Mianton-moh, Amphitrite and Monaduock; \$449,027 for the orduance outfit of the four new steel cruisers; \$453,210 for fuel, tools, material and labor, small arms, etc., and the balance for the general expenses of the Ordnance Department. The work of preparation of type guns of high power has advanced as fast as the difficulties in procuring a proper quality of steel would admit. Of forgings ordered only two sets have been received of quality suitable for making guns. These guns are of six-inch calibre and will represent the hooped and the wire-wound system. The former will be completed shortly and with it will be settled all ques tions of kind of powder, weight of charge and projectile for the Navy six-inch guns. The bureau was not so fortunate in orders given to manufacturers in the United States for the manufacture of tubes for eight-inch guns. There is some prospect of one being received ere long, and if it passes inspection more can probably be obtained. Important progress has been made toward the determination of the character of the powder suitable for use in the six-inch and eight-inch calibres. The pressures thus far obtained are moderate, not exceeding 15.2 tons per square inch, and the velocities are high-2,003 feet per

Forgings for the battery of the Chicago have been ordered, and they are now being manufactured.

If they prove to be of a suitable quality,
the machine finishings will be undertaken at once. Considerable delay has been experienced in the production of forsings, and it was found necessary to order those of the eight-inch guns from abroad. The attempt to obtain a suitable quality of high-grade wire for winding guns has been attended with difficulty and delay. Such

tain a suitable quality of high-grade wire for winding guns has been attended with difficulty and delay. Such wire has not been manufactured in this country. Experiments have been begun with steel-arinor piercing projectiles, both forged and unforged. Varying results were obtained, the best being the performance of an unhammered cast steel six-inch sacil, which passed through ten inches of iron, backed by twenty inches of oak and twelve feet of earth, being upset only one-tenth of an inch. The Bureau has ordered two experimental compound armor plates from two Shefileld firmes, and will use them in grading and determining the qualities of amorphisms growering projectiles.

A great deal of attention has been given to designs of monitor turrets, and several have been perfected which it is thought will unlie the advantages of monitor turrets, and several have been perfected which it is thought will unlie the advantages of moderate size, sufficient interior space and convenience for manipulating the gurs. The three Hotch kiss revolving cannons ordered last year have been received and will soon be put affact. The bureau has ordered from Mr. Hotchkiss two single shot and tide torpedo guns, which will proposily form an efficient part of the defence against auto-mobile torpedos, and will be much employed in engagements between ships. Mazazine small arms are still in a state of transition. One of the Mangin projectors will be sent to the torpedo station, and others will be equipped with dynamos and engines and issued to the service. They are considered to be a power ful factor in defence against to type on and are also very useful for purposes on shipboard. The designing and construction of gun-cotten spar torpedos for ships and boats has been successfully accompilated at the torpedo station, and there is every prospect of the Navy's being able soon to manufacture its own gun cotten.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR. Washington, Nov. 7.-The chief of the

Eurean of Construction and Repair in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, estimates that \$400,000 will be necessary to complete the frigate New-York at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Molican at Mare Island. He recommends that the Thilmany process for preserving timber be adopted. A sufficient appropriation should be made by Congress to purchase shipbuilding material to put in stock. The number of wooden vessels which forbids the repair of any wooden vessel of the Navy when the repairs will cost more than 20 per cent of the appraised value. It is recommended that the limit of repairs on wooden vessels be fixed at 33 per cent, of the cost of a new vessel of like size and materials, unless Congress may see it to replace them by iron of steel vessels. Since the passage of the act in operation steel vessels. Since the passage of the act in operation, repairs on the following named vessels have had to be abandoned: Alaska, Monongalela, Flymouth and Ticonderoga. All of these vessels excepting the Alaska were worth repairing. The same act will sacrifice the lichmond and Fenezcela. The limit for existence of the Minnesota is fixed at eighteen months. The Colorado to be passed in erdinary, and the Vermont to be litted as a receiving ship. The Temessee will not last longer than twelve months. The training vessels Saratoga, Portsmouth and Jamestown will soon have to be abandoned under the present law.

It is recommended that the course for instruction of naval constructors be approximately the same as that in practice in England and France in the School of Naval Architecture and the Ecole Politechique. In view of the rate at which the corps will be reduced by age, the appointment from civil life of a few assistant naval constructors to be regularly commissioned is recommended.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

this morning the venilet in the case of Hallert Kilbourn against John G. Thompson, ex-segment-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, for \$350,000 damages for arrest and imprisonment, was announced to the effect that the jury flad found for plantiff, assessing the damages at \$50,000. Mr. Whist, assessing the damages at \$50,000. Mr. Whist, assessing the damages at \$50,000. Mr. Whist, are the collection for the entry part of the evening had without a notice of a motion for a new feet, and to set the entry part of the evening had without and the prices generally show some fractional immediate word for a new feet, and the grand of excessive damages and not mra-air-sir. Fencing clubs are needed in Texas to put up the barbed wire fences.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY. ages. It is said that the first proposition made in the

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1883. Acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day promulgated an ex-ecutive order fixing the monthly rate of pay of the petty officers and enlisted men on and after January 1.

THE TURIN ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION.-The State Department is in receipt of information from the United States Vice Consul at Turin, that there will be no division or distinction of nationality among the exhibitors at next year's Electrical Exposition.

THE GABLINGTON COURT OF INQUIRY .- The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the organization and fit-ting out of the Greely Relief Expedition, and all the cir-cumstances attending its failure, will meet in Washington to-morrow morning. The seasions of the court will be open to the public.

CHINESE ARRIVING AT AMERICAN PORTS.-The Treasnry Department has received from Schator Miller, of California, a copy of a letter written by him to the Secre-tary of State, complaining that by the fraudulent prac-tices of officers of the Chinese Government, hundreds of Chinese laborers are being landed on American soil.

RESPECTING THE REBATE ON TAXES.—The Commissioner RESPECTING THE REBATE ON TAXES.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is still receiving letters inquiring why the claims for rebate of taxes paid on tobacco, saufi and eigars are not allowed and paid. The Commissioner says: "These claims have been examined in this office, and such of them as were found to be allowable have been allowed and sent to the Fifth Auditor for his action. There is at present no appropriation from which they can be paid."

REVIVAL OF THE RANK OF GENERAL ASKED.

COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 7 .- Garfield Post, Grand Army of the Republic, adopted resolutions last night declaring that, in view of the eminent services, of L'eutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, and capecially of his bravery at the battle of Winchester, he should be promoted to the rank of General; and that Major-General Hancock, for like roasons, especially for his brayery at Gettysburg, should be made Lieutenant-General. The resolutions are to be transmitted to all the department headquarters in the United States for concurrence by all the posts. When returned they will be sent to Congress.

THE LACKAWANNA RAIL CONTRACT.

THE RESULT IN PITTSBURG LIKELY TO BE DISAS-TROUS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—The announcement that the Lackawanna Iron Mills had taken a centract for siderable talk among those interested in that industry here. Thomas M. Carnegle, of the Edgar Thomson and nere. Thomas M. Carnegie, of the Fagar Thomson and Pittsburg Bessemer Mills, said those mills could not manufacture rails at that price, and as the orders on hand would not keep the mills running longer than January 1, they would probably be shut down. By the stopping of the mills at Homestead and Braddock nearly 5,000 men would be thrown out of employment, and the coke trade be materially interfered with.

CLEWS TO A DEAD WOMAN'S IDENTITY.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 7 .- The body of he man found under the Lehigh Valley Railroad wharf has been identified as George Ladbrook, cook of the sloop Ben Brandreth, of Richmond, S. L. by a man named Cole. Corener Garretson says that he will continue the inquest on Friday. The identity of the woman found in the woods is still a mystery. Detectives are looking for Fannie Dunham and Carl Knuedson, who stayed here sev eral days about three months ago, neither of whom has been seen since the unknown woman met her death. The heen seen since the unknown woman mether death. The former is said to have been formerly an inmate of a disreputable house in New-York. The hair and the dress of the woman who was found dead are said to correspond with hers. It is said also that the description of this woman corresponds with that of a young woman named stewart, who mysteriously disappeared from South Bend, Ind., about three menths ago. The matter has been placed in the hands of District-Attorney James K. Elice.

A MISSOURI CATTLE SALE.

Kansas City, Nov. 7 .- Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., to-day sold a herd of policid Aber-deen Augus cattle. Thirteen cows and helfers brought an average of \$741, and twenty-seven oulls an average of \$442. One cow was sold to Geary Brothers, of Landon, Canada, for \$2,000, and three others brought over \$1,000 cach. A. B. Matthews off-red a herd of Galloways. Thir-ters of them brought an average of \$617.

HANLAN'S EEPLY TO TEEMER.

Bosron, Nov. 7 .- Hanlan thinks the challenge from Teemer to row for \$5,000 unfair, as Teemer knew that he intended to sail for Australia. Hanian will make a match now to row Testor for \$10,000 next Au-gust, the distance to be three miles and the course to be mutually acceptable. He will make a deposit of \$500 or more.

GENERAL GRANT TO FITZ JOHN PORTER. REASONS WHY HIS MIND UNDERWENT A CHANGE-HOPING FOR PORTER'S VINDICATION,

General Grant has written the following letter General Fitz John Porici:

NEW-YORK Nov. 3, 1883.

General F. J. Porter, Marristone, V. J.

DEAR GENERAL: As there is now some discussion as to
the probable reasons for my change of mind in regard to
your case, now pending before the people of the United
States, I deem it proper that I should give them mywelf.

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A SHAKESPEAREAN REMINISCENCE—(Time, 3

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. NOVEMBER 7, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales. | Closing

	Actual cures			Bids.		***	
Name.	O'p'g	H'g't.	Low't	Final	Bid.	Ask d	Sharea Sold.
BAIL L pri BOR & N CABRAG Pacific Canada South Central Pacific Canada South Central Pacific Chea & Obio. C & O 1st pref. Chie & Arton. C & O 1st pref. Chie & Arton. C & O 1st pref. Chie & Arton. C & O W Do pref. C & C & St p M & O C & C & St p M & O C B L & W Do pref. Di & W Do pref. C & C & St p M & O C B L & W Do pref. C & C & St p M & O C B L & W Don & Rio G E T Va & Ga E T Va & Ga E T Va & Ga I B C W I L Central I Leasand Linea I B & W Lake Shore. Long I sland. Louisv & Nash Man I st pri Man Beach. Mchigan Cen. M & ct L pri M & Pacific M K & T Mo Pacific Norther A St L pri M K & T Mo Pacific Norther S L pri M K & T Mo Pacific Norther S L pri M K & T Mo Pacific Norther N Y L & W Nor & W Dref. N Y L & W Oregon Inp Ohio Central Ohio Southern. Ohio & Miss. O R & N Oregon I Prop. St L & S F 1st pri C P M & M I Express W F L press W F Express Pacific Mail. Colorado Coal. Ontorio. Total sales of	1165 ₂ 128 ₁ 128 ₁ 128 ₁ 128 ₁ 179 21 21 21 261 281 281 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	11872 2914 179 2174 861 3 3 4 4 2 4 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 3 3 4 4 2 4 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 4 4 2 4 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 4 4 2 4 2 1 1 3 3 3 4 4 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 4 4 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 4 4 2 2 1 1 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4	116% 1552 2852 26% 179 200 285 825 81 95 27 114 46% 205 111 122 165 805 110 805 110 805 110 805 110 805 110 805 110 805 110 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 80	116 \(\) 15 \(\) 28 \(\) 28 \(\) 27 \(\) 179 \(\) 20 \(\) 42 \(\) 88 \(\) 85 \(\) 81 \(\) 47 \(\) 20 \(\) 16 \(\) 89 \(\) 16 \(\) 89 \(\) 16 \(\) 89 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 89 \(\) 21 \(\) 89 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 21 \(\) 2	116 5 28 7 20 % 42 % 63 % 63 % 64 % 20 % 112 46 % 10 % 88 % 20 % 121 % 88 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20 % 20	1165 288 287 207 4 207 4 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$.425 9.200 507 400 9.055 1.525 1.525 200 100 1,115 53.850 700 760 2.200 4.260 2.420 2.420
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CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Peported by Jons H. Davis & Co., 17 Wall-st.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Bosnov, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1883.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7-P. M.

The day's speculation presented not a single new feature. The early dealings exhibited considerable strength in prices, although the advanced figures could be measured by fractions. The total transactions for the day ran up to 314,700 shares, but three or four stocks contributed more than one-half of the total business that was recorded. Oregon and Trancontinental furnished 53,800 shares, and it, after opening up 5s per cent at 4914, sold down to 4634 247. The transactions in Northern Pacific common and preferred respectively were 9,058 shares and 1,528 shares, and the final prices for each were 78 per cent lower than they were on Saturday night. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western contributed 63,100 shares to the business of the day; its early priceat 116-showed an advance of 14 per cent and its final price-at 1153s-showed a final decline of 3s per cent. St. Paul common stock was active and orily advanced from 98% to 99%, but finally it closed at 9812. Northwest common was again employed as a lever under the general market, but it only sold up 58 per cent to 12514 and finally closed at 1241s. Of the general market it is only necessary to say that it was extremely dull. Early prices were a shade better, in sympathy with the special movements already mentioned, and final prices generally were at the lowest of the day. The market closed weak.

More than usual was done in Government bonds, particularly in the 412s; prices were barely steady with a reduction of 's per cent in the bids for the 3s and 41gs. Annexed are the closing quotations:

U. S. 4 by 1091, reg 113 by 113 by U. S. cur 6s, 1896, 133 c. U. S. 4, 1891, con. 114 by 114 by U. S. cur 6s, 1897, 194 c. U. S. 4, 1897, reg, 1215 122 c. S. cur 6s, 1897, 194 c. U. S. 4, 1397, reg, 1215 122 c. U. S. cur 6s, 1899, 137 c. U. S. 4, 1397, con. 121 by 122 c. U. S. cur 6s, 1899, 137 c. U. S. 3 per cents. 109 by Dist. Col. 3-55s. . 110 111 U. S. cur 6s, 1895, 139

consolidated gold 7s were 12 higher at 12612. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, advanced from 9418 to 9514, and currency 6s were up to 491s, but closed at 48%. Missouri, Kansas and Texas consols at 10618 were 14 higher, but the seconds, after selling at 6414, at 64 were 14 lower than they were Monday. Considerable business was done in Canada Southern first 5s at 9614@96 against 9534 on Monday. St. Louis and Iron Mountain new 5s were 12 higher at 73, while West Shore and Buffalo firsts gold 5s dragged at 733g@7334, and Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans 5s brought 107. Louisville and Nashville general mortgage 6s were 3s higher at 95, Pennsylvania 412s sold at 9614, and Michigan Central consolidated 5s brought 10314. Chicago, Burlington and Quinev debenture 5s were moderately active between 9512@9534 and closed at 955s. Texas and Pacific incomes were 34 higher at 4834, and firsts Rio Grande division were steady at 7418. New-Orleans and Pacific firsts advanced from 8458 to 854@85, and Fort Worth and Denver firsts rose from 67% to 69@68%.

rose from 67% to 69%6878.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$6,585, made up by losses of \$5,558 coin and \$1,027 currency. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$1,528,217; payments, \$1,534,802; currency balance, \$6,203,349; coin balance, \$116,397,114.

The money market at the Stock Exchange was somewhat irregular, and the rates for call loans frequently fluctuated between 2 and 3 per cent and finally closed with abundant offering at 2 per cent. The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$146,479,308; balances, \$6,258,835.

lows: Exchanges, \$146,479,308; balances, \$6,258,835.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$115,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$177,227, and the internal revenue receipts \$222,257.

The foreign exchange market developed no new feature. The absorption of all commercial bills offered is as rapid as it has been at any time, while the lack of denand for bankers' bills to cover the importation of merchandise is as incomprehensibly slack as it has been at any time. The rates for business remain unchanged at quotations as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4 \$13, and \$4 \$44, for long and short sterling respectively: 5.234 and 5.214 for francs: 943s and 95 for reichmarks; 393, and 40 for guilders.

In London British consols opened 1s higher than Monday's quotations at 101 7-16 for money, and 3-16 higher at 101 11-16 for account, but they closed respectively at 101 5-16 for money, and 101 9-16 for account. No quotations for United States bonds were received. American railways generally show fractional advances upon Monday's prices, which, however, were not sustained to the close. At Paris French 3 per cents were a shado higher at 77.65, and sight exchange on London was higher at 25.22½ francs to the x.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are renorted: The gross earnings of the following railroads are

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Fourth week in October 1832. 1583. 1 Illinois main line \$193,110 \$190,200 Dec. \$2,910 Southern division 103,150 161,300 Inc. 53,150 10wa division 59,377 53,700 Dec. 5,077 Total for week \$360,637 \$405,200 Inc. \$44,563 Total January 1 to October 31 10.134,375 10.547,678 Inc. \$43,003 10,134,375 10,547,676 Inc. 413,301 CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Number of miles. 1882, 1883, 1,937 Inc. 949
Fourth week in Oct. \$98,060 \$120,000 Inc. \$124,003
Jan 1 to Oct. 31. 2,015,650 4,450,462 Inc. 2,434,806

WALL STREET RUMORS.

To The Editor of The Tribune, Sir: "Seer" is fearful that his country friend has been deprived of investing (f) in Wall Street, by reason of "Wall Street rumors." Is this the fact ! I answer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is not. It is not probable that "Seer's" "country friend" wished to buy 100 shares of any stock, as an investment. The chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that he wished to exercise the right that is conceded to all "Lambs," viz.: a little frolic on the brokers' green. This being the fact, it would make but little difference to him-ninety-nine times in a hundred-whether he tosses with the bulls or hugs with the bears, for he would be sure, ninety-nine lings with the bears, for he would be sure, ninety-nine times in a hundred, to retire from the conflict shorn and bleeding. The Stock Exchange operators thrive and live by such idiots, country and otherwise, that leave their legitlmate business and make haste to get rich by giving to members of the Stock Exchange orders to buy on margins for their account 100 shares of anything, from a hole in the ground called a mine, to a streak of rust on the ground called a railroad; provided their broker recommends the same as a "sure thing" to double on in a very short time.

rist of the ground called a railroad; provided proker recommends the same as a "sure thing" to double on in a very short time.

If "Seer" will sharpen his penell to a fine point, take a sheet of paper and put thereon all the brokers belonging to the Stock Exchange, then all the "curbstone" and other brokers and sharpers; then figure up the cost of all the extravagant offices and high priced clerks that the real and bogus brokers and sharpers occupy and employ; then figure up the cost of living, horses, yneths, and a hundred and one other extravagant ways and things that each and all of these brokers and sharpers and things that each and all of these brokers and sharpers and their several families are wont to indulge in—say at a cost of from five to fifty thousand dollars per family per annum—be will begin to see where the millions and millions of dollars that are yearly swallowed up in Wall Street operations go. Mr. "Seer" may thank his stars that his country lamb was scared from the shambles, by a "Wall Street rumor," and thereby escaped with his fleece.

OVER SEEL

fleece. New-York, Oct. 29, 1883.

KEEPING A CLEAN CURRENCY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It has been suggested that money unfit for circulation should be promptly and continually returned to the United States Treasury, and I beg to call attention again to the matter. This devolves upon firms and companies who handle large sums daily; and yet it is these very people who are ever anxious to pay out their worst money at the first opportunity. Old and ragged bills, defaced coins and the cumbersome and often fifthy anti-quated cent, are the first to be offered from the till. Even anks send again into circulation bills which should go to the furnace. Post offices, of all places, cheerfully part with the ugilest money they have on hand, but are very particular about the kind they take. We remember the trade dollars. Officers should be ordered by the Govern

Government officers should be ordered by the Government to retain all money unfit for further circulation, and return it to whence it came. They should even be made to receive old and worm-out money and give new in place of it, and so preserve a cleanly circulation. How much disease is transmitted in dirty bank bills none may ever know. Individuals who handle but small same cannot be expected to return such money, but large corporations should do it. It would be little or no trouble for them, and the public would thank them for it. Will not the Government issue an order to this effect!

And what shall be said of those who make a business of filing and chipping coins? Should not the law makes such an example of them that the detestable practice would receive a final check?

[Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1883.]

M EDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

ENDEMIC AND EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.-A paper has been communicated to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, in which the writer declares that Asiatic cholera cannot originate spontaneously in any other country than India, but must reach other regions by transpor, tation, or by germs of disease, atmospheric currents, or some other vehicle, and that all hygicule methods to avert the plague must be initiated and maintained in the country of its origin. The writer further asserts that it is not the lead bodies of animals abandoned on the sell by caravans of prigrims, nor the number of huthe sell by caravans of pligrius, nor the number of au-man obeles thrown into the Ganges, that produce erup-tions of Astaic cholers, as these practices have pre-vailed for ages, while appearances of epidemic or astaid-enders in Europe. Africa, or America, date only from the beguning of the present occurry. This being the case, ofner causes must exist for the frequent move-ments of this discuss, and it is in India that these are to be investigated—though, as is well known, secondary epidemics may percaps oc developed in points already inactical; but, what rare exceptions, they never assume the exact features of genuine cholera.

GUIMARAES'S EXPERIMENTS WITH COFFEE. The experiments made by Dr. Guimaraes, of Rio Jane ro with a view to determining the precise physiological action of coffee, have attracted wide attention. Briefly, his conclusions, thus arrived at, are that coffee is directly useful, owing to its assimilable principles, and is also especially useful indirectly, owing to the large quantity of nitrogenizes tood which it causes to be consumed; it is probably also superior to stimulants such as alcohols because, taken in even large doses, it leaves a perfect because, taken in even large doses, it leaves a perfect equilibrium between assimilation and dissimilation, while at the same time permitting the tissues to be con-sumed to a greater extent. The reason, in a word, why the use of coffee is beneficial to those who wish to make a full use of their powers is, according to Dr. Guimaraes, that it acis both as a stimulant and as a reparative agent, and, while permitting of a greater expenditure of force and a greater consumption of nitrogenous sub-stances, it clearly increases the capacity for work.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID IN FRENCH HOSPI rais.—A careful study of various cases of typhoid lever at the flotel Dieu, Paris, shows that but little inconvenience expertenced in administering salicylle acid, and not only this, but its beneficial effects have been very striking. In State bonds considerable business was done in Tennessee compromise issues at 10½. North Carolina special taxes sold in small amounts at 4½. There were no transactions in City bank stocks, but the quotations for them were firm.

The business in railroad bonds was not large except in special issues, but was fairly distributed, and the prices generally show some fractional improvements. Erie second consols on small transactions were 1 per cent higher at 94½, and first soluding a regular and permanent lowering of the tem-